Import of Coal by SAIL

271. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA;

. PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA:

Wiil the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pieased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public sector steel plants prefer foreign variety of coking coal resulting in large-scale imports of coking coal by the Steel Authority of India (SAIL);

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for the rejection of the indigenous coking coal against the imported coking coal; and

(c) what percentage of the requirement (with value in foreign exchange) of coking coal has been imported by the SAIL since the beginning of 1986 (till date) and how does the cost of the imported coking coal compare with the indigenous product?

THE MINISTER OF STTEL . AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) AH indigenous coking coal which meets the minimum quality requirement and specifications for use in the steel plants is accepted by SAIL. SAIL imports low ash matel-lurgical coking coal primarily to cover the shortfall between their requirements and availability from domestic sources. The import plan of SAIL is finalised in consultation with the Department of Coal.

(c) From January to September, 1986, SAIL has imported approximately 1.71 million tonnes of coking coal at an approximate C&F value of Rs. 136.5 crores.

During this period, the total consumption of coking coal of SAIL Steel Plants was around 8.85 million tonnes. Thus the imports of coking coal during this period constituted about 19.3 per cent of the total coking coal consumption of SAIL Steel Plants.

The average landed prices at the various SAIL steel plants of indigenous coking coal and the prime imported coal during the financial year 1985-86 are given below:

(Rupees pe: tonne)

Plant	Indigenous	Imported
Bhilai Steel Plant	728	1044
Durgapur Steel Plant	448	1123
Rourkela Steel Plant	615	1131
Bokaro Steel plant	590	1054

*272. *[Transjerred to the* 27th *November,* 1986].

Night Shelter in Delhi

*273. SHRI J. P. GOYAL; Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of night shelters in Delhi together with their locations;

(b) how many night shelters have been constructed during 1984, 1985 and upto 31st October, 1986;

(c; how many persons can be accommodated in each night shelter;

(d) what are the conditions for giving accommodation in night shelters;

(e) what facilities have been provided in these night shelters; and

(f) whether there is a proposal to construct more night shelters in the capital and if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEV ELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (c) The position is as under:—

S. No.	Name of Night Shelter	Accommodation/Capacity of dwellers
	PERMANENT NIGHT SHELTERS	
1	Railway Station	2000 persons
2	Lahori Gate	200 persons
3	Delhi Gate	200 persons
4	Andha Mugal	400 persons
5	Katra Maula Bux	650 persons
6	G. T. Road, Shahdara	100 persons
	TEMPORARY NIGHT SHELTERS	
7	Turkman Gate	400 persons
8	Karol Bagh	150 persons
9	Boulward Road	150 persons
10	Jahangir Puri	400 persons

(b) No night shelters were constructed during fee year 1984-85. During 1985-86, construction of night shelters at the following sites was taken-up and these are at various stages of construction at present;

1. Basti Nizamuddin.
2. Azadpur Subzi Mandi.
3. Paharganj.

During the current year upto October, 1986, one night shelter at Shah-zada Bagh is being taken up for construction. The work for this project has been awarded and its construction is to start very soon.

(d) Any poor pavement dweller/ homeless person can get accommodation in a nig'nt shelter.

<e) Each night shelter provides fatalities like Lavoratory blocks, bathrooms, medical aid, drinking water, jute matting, blankets, books etc. Television sets have also been provided in permanent night shelters.

(f) During the Seventh Plan period, an outlay of Rs- 3.00 crores has been approved for construction of 25 shelters. Out of these as stated in part (b) of the reply, three of the nig'nt'shelters are at various stages of construction, while the work of one night shelter has been awarded and its construction will start very soon. Construction of the remaining 21 night shelters will be taken up in the course of the remaining years of the Seventh Plan, subject to suitable sites, which are being explored, becoming available.

production of fertilisers

274. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fertiliser consumption has gone up in the agriculture sector but its production has gone down during the last 3 years; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to achieve the target of production equivalent to the level of consumption of fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI G. S. DHILLON): (a) No, Sir; alongwith the consump-